

Michigan Judicial Institute
CHILD CARE FUND SEMINAR
April 28, 2003

PRESENTATION CONTENT

OVERVIEW AND BASICS:

Faculty: Mr. Jerry Thalhammer

MCL712A.1(3)

"This chapter shall be liberally construed so that each juvenile coming within the jurisdiction of the court receives such care, guidance, and control, preferably in his or her own home, conducive to the juvenile's welfare and the best interest of the state. If a juvenile is removed from the control of his or her parents, the juvenile shall be placed in care as nearly as possible equivalent to the care that should have been given to the juvenile by his or her parents."

Child Care Fund

Title IV-E

State Ward Board and Care

Child Safety & Preservation Plan

Child Care Fund

Cost Share:

Pre-Adoptive: 100% State

Basic Grant: 100% State

Child Care: 50% State 50% County

Categories of Reimbursable Expenditures - CCF

County Operated Facilities

Out of Home Placement of Court Wards

In-Home Care Programming

Written complaint accepted by the court

Agreement of parents and child or order
placing the child in the program pending
adjudication

No, you cannot pay judicial costs

Early Return Programming

Title IV-E (ADC-F)

Cost Share:

Out of Home Placement (Generally):

50% State, 50% Federal

Arbor Heights and FIA operated

Residential Care: *50% State,
25% Federal, 25% County*

State Ward Board & Care Chargeback

Cost Share: *50% State, 50% County*

The state pays the costs and charges *50% of
that cost back to the county.*

Family Preservation –

**Child Safety & Permanency Plan (*Joint
Performance Agreement*)**

State and Court Ward Funding

(Refer to posting of materials listed for webcast)

Funding Source Chart

(Preadjudication – Prevention / Diversion)

(Refer to posting of materials listed for webcast)

Funding Source Chart #2

***Youth Alleged to be delinquent or Abused /
Neglect Petition Filed With the Court***

(Refer to posting of materials listed for webcast)

Chart C.1

(Refer to posting of materials listed for webcast)

Child Care Fund: In Home Care Enhancement Proposal

FACULTY: Mr. John Evans

The Problem

Child and Family Issues

Many children and families do not receive individualized, comprehensive community based service prior to removal from the home, while in out-of-home care, or when they return from out-of-home care.

The categorical nature of the fund sources makes it difficult for communities to provide comprehensive community based services to children and families.

Lack of community programming leads to out-of-home placements for many youth.

The Problem *(continued)*

Out-of-home placement cost continue to rise.
Families indicated that when services are individualized to meet the needs of the child and family they are more effective and they have a higher level of satisfaction.

General Fund (GF) Budget Issues

CCF reimbursement is an entitlement to the counties that has grown at a fast pace.
A significant amount of CCF is paid with GF
FIA faces a GF shortfall.
Making CCF In-Home Care programs TANF eligible frees up GF money and encourages alternatives to out-of-home placements.

Cost of Out of Home Placements by Funding Source FY2002

Child Care Fund Days of Care by Placement Type FY2002

The Plan...

Make TANF claim for In-Home Care programs currently funded by GF
Increase the reimbursement percentage to counties for qualifying In-Home Care programs from 50% to 75%.
Innovative, community based, early intervention services for a community's at-risk youth.
Redefine definition of "at risk" to allow for continuation of successful programs

Legislative Changes Needed

Eliminate 20% cap on IHC expenditures.
Allow for 75 % reimbursement for IHC.
Allow for a broader eligibility of reimbursement to permit programs that are being eliminated to continue.

Related Boilerplate in FY04 Appropriations

Bill Section 540 (1), (2), (3)

Allows for 75% reimbursement up to amount appropriated
Requires reporting
Requires outcome achievement
Requires compliance with Department policy

Related Boilerplate in FY04 Appropriations Bill (*continued*)

Section 541

Requires submission of reports to enable federal claims

Section 542 Requires submission of plans by Dec 15, 2003

Requires approval of plans by Feb 15, 2004

How Is This Possible?

Analysis of IHC programs determined the majority meet TANF purpose number 4 requirements for “encouraging the formation and maintenance of families.”

Redirected federal revenue will allow the department to increase reimbursement for qualifying in-home programs without increasing state costs.

Eligible Programs...

Must adhere to eligibility criteria.

Must incorporate the established CCF & In-home Care requirements.

Programs must address the following standards...

Standards

Reduce out-of-home placements.

Focus on the community.

Focus on safety and well being of the child.

Provide measurable outcomes.

Provide data & reports to monitor programs.

Eligibility - *Who will this serve?*

Youth who are at risk of being removed from home.

To facilitate a child’s early return home from placement.

Why is this a good idea?

Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 P.L. 96-272 requires states receiving federal monies under it to make “reasonable efforts” to prevent the necessity of removing children from their homes and placing them in foster care and, whenever possible, to reunify with their families those children who have been placed in foster care.

Why is this a good idea? (continued)

Section 712A.1(3) of the Michigan Compiled Laws mandates that each child under court jurisdiction be provided... Care, guidance and control, preferably in his or her own home, conducive to the juvenile's best interest and the best interest of the state. If a juvenile is removed from the control of his or her parents, the juvenile shall be placed in care as nearly as possible equivalent to the care that should have been given to the juvenile by his or her parents.

Why is this a good idea? Cont

Social Welfare Act 400.117(c) section (2) states The CCF shall be used for the the cost of providing foster care for children...

400.117(c) section (4)...The county board of commissioners shall distinguish in its appropriations for the CCF the sums of money to be used by the family division of circuit court, the county family independence agency, & the agency designated by the county board of commissioners or the county executive to provide juvenile justice services.

Why is this a good idea? Cont

400.117 (c) section (5)... A county shall develop and submit a plan & budget for the funding of foster care services to the office for approval. Funds shall not be distributed.... except for reimbursement of expenditures made under an approved plan & budget signed by the family court judge and the local FIA director and either the chair of the county commission or the county executive.

An audit completed by the Auditor General in October 2001, concluded that courts and FIA made limited efforts to determine availability, provide or evaluate early intervention services.

Setting Measurable Outcomes

How will we know if it's working?

Determine Effectiveness

Outcomes must address the needs of children, families, and communities.

Outcomes must be established & aimed at reducing costs of placement.

These savings must be evaluated on a much

broader scale than on the CCF alone.

Determine Effectiveness cont..

Consider that many factors contribute to the cost of placement:

- number of placements
- length-of-stay
- repeat placements

Goals & Outcomes determined by community and based upon standards.

A program must meet the needs of a community & a system.

Diversity among communities must be considered when establishing goals and criteria.

Examples of Anticipated Outcomes

Reduced:

Out-of-home placements

Length of stay in placements

Repeat placements

Length of time to reunification

School suspensions

Protective Service Substantiated Referrals

Delinquent Behavior

Technical Assistance and Monitoring (already in place)

Consultation, Training, Technical Assistance

Case Record Review

Voucher & Expenditure Review

If needed, Follow-up & Corrective Action

Staff on-site as needed

Community Support staff in place.

What if outcomes aren't achieved?

Possible Actions:

- Change in practice/program
- Return to 50% reimbursement
- In extreme cases, future program approval denied

Summary

CCF IHC Enhanced Reimbursement Can:

Allow for increased funding for communities to establish or continue comprehensive community based services.

Allow children and families the opportunity to receive individualized community services that can better meet their need.

Reduce the # of youth being placed out-of-

home, or the # of days for a youth with a goal of return.

SUMMARY *(continued)*

Allow all counties the opportunity to develop programs similar to successful pilot programs.

Reduce County and State GF costs.

Outcomes and Effectiveness

Determined on an individualized basis.

Monitoring

Community Support staff will monitor programs annually for outcomes and eligibility for reimbursement.

Comments / Questions?

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Child Care Fund: Continuum of Services - Beyond the Child Care Fund, IV-E and State Ward Chargebacks

FACULTY: Mr. Robert Nida

Collaboration

FIA
Police
Schools
Mental Health
ISD's
Other Human Services
Multipurpose Collaborative Bodies

Continuum of Services

Prevention
Intervention
Placement
Post-Placement



Continuum of Services- Prevention

Mentoring
Ropes Course
Families First
CMH Counseling
Big Brothers / BS
School Counselors
Early On
Outreach Counseling

Continuum of Services - Intervention

Drug Court
Families First
Alternative Ed
Home detention
Intensive Probation
Probation
Community Services
Outreach Counseling

Continuum of Services - Placement

Substance Abuse
Treatment Program
Residential Program
Group Home
Foster Home
Relative Placement
Day Treatment
Detention

Continuum of Services - Post Placement

Wrap Around
Intensive Probation
CHM Counseling
Private Counseling
Drug Court
Substance Abuse Services
Outreach Counseling

Aftercare

Wrap Around
Intensive Probation
CMH Counseling
Private Counseling
Substance Abuse Services
Outreach Counseling
Day Treatment
Jobs
School
ISD Services
Aftercare treatment

Child Care Fund:

Berrien County Trial Court

FACULTY: Hon. Tom Nelson

Juvenile Delinquency Work

Often Equals *Frustration*

With Youth involved
With Family Unit
With System

WHAT ARE YOUR FRUSTRATIONS?

System Frustrations

Lack of funds

Dearth of Local Program options

State Control of Out-County placements

1995 Continuum of Services

Diversion
Probation
In-County Residential Treatment Program
Out-County Residential Treatment Placements

Berrien County Taskforce

Created by County Commissioners based on
Citizen & Court initiatives

Catalyst for:

- Increased Funding
- New/Added Programming

Improved Community/Leadership Buy-In for
Problem Understanding & Service
enhancements

Ongoing Frustrations

JJAU-Fewer Placement Options
Longer term placements
Rising Costs of Placements
Limited or non-existent Aftercare
Recidivism rates

More Frustrations

October, 2002 Change in Title IVE funding
Little Family Programming
Community Mental Health

Options

SPEND MORE MONEY ON COSTLY,
LENGTHY, INEFFECTIVE TREATMENT in
many cases

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT LOCAL IN-
HOME OPTIONS AT LESS COST which would
prove more effective

Cost Was Driving Force

2001 \$2.2 MILLION spent in out-county
placements
2002 \$1.4 MILLION SPENT

Youth in placement monthly:

2001	103 YOUTH
2002	77 YOUTH

Change In Focus

Addressing youth's problems as component of
family problems

Which can only really be addressed in the home
with ALL members participating

Successes Attributed To:

Arrival of New Court Director with Vision
Development of Plan
Identify Programs and Services
Solicit Community Input on Above
Secure Judicial Support
Obtain Staff Buy-in
Sell to County Board and Administration

**Child Care Fund:
Administrator's Role**

FACULTY: Mr. Elvin Gonzalez

Guiding Principles

Financial Stewardship

Public Trust

Accountability

Data Driven Decision Making

Cost Benefit

Evaluate Outcomes

Research Based Models

"What Works" for Delinquents

Risk/Need Assessment Instrument

Community Based Treatment Options

Plans and Approaches

Engage Key Stakeholders

Focus on Mandated Population

Identify Service & Treatment Gaps

Implement Administrative Checks and Balances

Create United Vision

Educate key stakeholders on "What Works"

Judges, Prosecutors, Probation, Detention,

Defense Attorneys, Service Providers,

Commissioners, School Representatives

Provide data on mandated population as well as expenditures for services

Benefits of Instrument Assessment

Research based

Easily administered

Differentiates population

Id's youth most at risk and need for intervention

Criminogenic domains

Facilitates objective data collection

Re-assessment component

Identifies assets or protective factors

Focus is on dynamic risk and need

Model Assessment Instrument

Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument
(YASI)

www.orbispartners.com

Case Management

Community Based Services

Model Programs for high-risk offenders

Multisystemic Therapy (mstservices.com)

Intensive Probation Services

Home/Family Based Treatment Services

Alternatives to Detention

Parenting Skills Programs

Funding Sources

Medicaid savings dollars

MST

Reallocation of CCF dollars

Home based services

Intensive Probation Services

Converted unused residential beds.

Alternative to Detention Program

Case Management

Risk/need based

Step-down options within a continuum

Family based interventions

Minimal intervention with low risk youth

Restorative Justice initiatives

Mental health screening

J-5 Reduction Efforts

Identify reasons for issuance

Improve notification

Partner with law enforcement for apprehension efforts

= Currently less than 5% of total delinquent caseload has a J-5

Outcomes

36% reduction in Out of County placements from January 2001 to present

30% reduction in placements at county operated residential program January 2001 to present

CCF surplus in '02 of over \$500,000.00

Second consecutive year of coming in under budget in CCF

Increased capacity for serving 75 - 80 high risk offenders in the community

